Entered at the Post Omce at New York as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Year SUNDAY, Per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year 8 0 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month...

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing ciation at No. 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

No Bolt Probable at St. Louis.

In view of Representative HEARST's published declaration regarding his intentions, it probably may be taken for granted that there will be no organized secession of the radical element from the St. Louis Convention. We are by no means certain, however, that the fact will be regarded by conservative Demoocrats with unmixed satisfaction.

It may be said that Mr. HEARST'S determination to remain in the Democratic ranks and to propagate his views inside of the Democratic party, no matter how unacceptable to him personally may be the candidate and platform put forward at St. Louis, does not bind Mr. BRYAN, who will still be at liberty to organize a bolt on his own account. We do not believe that the Nebraskan, who has an eye to the main chance, is in the least likely to devote the modest competence he has collected during the last eight years to the furtherance of a forlorn hope. He knows that, unassisted by Mr. HEARST, he would have no machinery and no funds for the prosecution of a political campaign. No doubt he could get a nomination for himself or for some lieutenant from the rump of the so-called regular Populists, or from the Middle-of-the-Roaders; but what would it avail?

So far as the great majority of the Populists are concerned—a majority which gave BRYAN a separate nomination in 1896 and since have been merged in the Democracy-there is absolutely nothing left of the machinery by means of which they managed to give Gen. JAMES B. WEAVER in 1892 no fewer than 1,041,028 popular votes and 22 Electoral votes. The Middle-of-the-Roaders have never had even the germ of a machine; otherwise in 1900 they would have been able to give their candidate, Mr. WHAR-TON BARKER, more than 50,373 votes at the ballot box. An immense amount of well planned labor and a lavish expenditure of money are needed for the construction of efficient political machinery; and, after the St. Louis Convention meets, on July 6, there would not be time enough for the work, even if the money were forthcoming. A bolt which should have results other than derisory is known to Mr. BRYAN to be impracticable, except upon the assumption that Mr. HEARST'S machinery, which is in active operation, and his bank account, which, perhaps, is not yet depleted, would be at the disposal of the bolters.

So we take for granted that during the campaign there will be in the field no here in any nation, and which are esthird party of any importance; for we sential to a nation's self-preservation. Socialists as negligible factors. Is this a matter for felicitation or regret in the eyes of far-sighted Democrats? If the sole purpose of the national Democracy is to win this year, no matter by what sacrifices of principle, embodied in an equivocal programme and a colorless candidate, it is possible that their prospects might be somewhat improved by the absence of a bolt in certain doubtful States like Indiana, West Virginia and Delaware, where it is taken for granted that the secession of the Populists who followed Mr. BRYAN into the Democratic camp would render the defeat of the regular Democratic nominee inevitable. If, on the other hand, the national Democracy means to deserve as well as command success, and fixes its eyes not only upon 1904 but also upon 1908 and the rest of the twentieth century, it would do wisely to take forthwith a stand that should exhibit it as the great Constitution-upholding and law-abiding party of the country; and, if such a stand were taken, it might prove fortunate in the long run, as by it the propagators of populistic and socialistic ideas could be goaded into deserting the Democratic ranks, and thus be forced to reveal how much or how little they amount to.

If the proponderant conservative element at St. Louis should nominate a man whose record in itself is an impressive conservative platform, and the Hearst-Bryan following should go forth in anger from the convention and organise a party of their own the bolt would be likely to bring gain rather than loss to the Democracy. It is not conceivable that any candidate they might put up would get as many popular votes as were cast for WEAVER in 1892, when GROVER CLEVELAND beat HARRISON and WEAVER combined by a majority of 110 Electoral

Comptroller Grout.

In the four counties included within the boundaries of the city of New York are sixty Assembly districts. In the Finance Department of the city Comptroller EDWARD M. GROUT is said to have at his disposal enough places whose occupants are exempt from the operations of the Civil Service law to provide at least one good salary for a leader in every Assembly district. Moreover, there could be provided in the Finance Department lesser jobs for a large numper of workers. If, therefore, Mr. GROUT desires to create a political organization in New York for his own purposes, his

advantages would seem to be superior. It is because his department of the municipal machine is so powerful politically that Mr. GROUT is an important cal ideal, but sought to compass that figure in the contest between Senator P. HENRY McCARREN of Brooklyn and Mr. CHARLES F. MURPHY of Manhattan for the control of the Democratic party in

It is well known that Mr. MURPHY was

now making an effort to get Mr. Mc-CARREN's political scalp, and that the Comptroller sides with Mr. McCarren and Mr. HILL. Mr. GROUT has not only added power to Mr. McCarren's army, he has also subtracted power from Mr. MURPHY'S.

Mr. GROUT is assumed to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor next autumn. Certainly he is not a hot, impulsive youth who would be led into political alliances by sentiment simply, by anger, or with his eyes closed; but as he is ambitious always, it is reasonable to suppose that he is looking about for something even higher than the very important office he now holds. Why should he not run for Governor?

The Hon. EDWARD M. GROUT has proved himself abundantly able to care for the Hon. EDWARD M. GROUT. Will he be as successful in the future as he has been in the past?

No Room for Foreign Anarchists

It would not be easy to exaggerate the importance of the decision unanimously rendered on May 16 by the United States Supreme Court, affirming the decision of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, which had refused a writ of habeas corpus to TURNER, the English Anarchist.

It will be remembered that JOHN TURNER, a lecturer on sociological subjects, who in England, his native country, was regarded as a dangerous Anarchist, came to the United States in October, 1903, and was allowed to land, but at the first meeting which he attended in New York he was arrested under that provision of the new Immigration law which is levelled at foreign Anarchists. His counsel's application for a writ of habeas corpus was refused. as we have said, by the United States Circuit Court, but TURNER was released on bail, and is now in Europe. In the appeal from the Circuit Court's decision to the Supreme Federal tribunal, TURNER'S counsel attacked the constitutionality of the new Immigration law, on the ground that the provision intended to bar out Anarchists contravened the First. Fifth and Sixth Amendments of the Federal Constitution: and also on the plea that no power is delegated by the Federal organic law to the general Government to bar out friendly aliens from the United States, or over the beliefs of citizens, denizens, sojourners or aliens, or over the freedom of speech or of the press. We need not point out that if on any of these grounds the United States Supreme Court had pronounced the new Immigration law unconstitutional our Federal Government would have been stripped of the power to defend the American people from the intrusion of pestilential aliens, who might land upon our shores with no other aim than to disturb the public peace and upset the established order of the United

States. The opinion of the Court, which was written by Chief Justice FULLER, and in which all the other Judges concurred, asserted the proposition that the United States, in their Federal or national capacity, possess all the powers which in-The Chief Justice went on to say that among these powers is indisputably that of forbidding the entrance of foreigners within the national domain, or of admitting them only in such cases and on such conditions as a nation may see fit to prescribe. The Court also held that the right to prescribe the conditions on which foreigners shall be allowed to enter the country is vested in Congress by that provision of the Federal Constitution which authorizes that body to regulate commerce with foreign nations, which regulation clearly includes, not only the entrance of ships and the importation of goods, but also the bringing of persons into the ports of the United States. Of course, Congress may possess a right, and yet the manner in which the right is exercised may be objectionable, but in this case no objection was raised to the mode of exercise.

The Court also expressed surprise that TURNER'S counsel should have taken exception to the new Immigration statute on the ground that it violates the First Amendment of the Constitution, which prohibits Congress from making any law respecting an establishment of religion. or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press. The Chief Justice says that he and his colleagues must not be understood as depreciating the vital importance of freedom of speech and of the press, or of suggesting futile limitations on the spirit of liberty, in itself unconquerable. He pointed out, however, that the Turner case involved no such considerations. It is, of course, true that if an alien is not permitted to enter the United States, or, having entered contrary to law, is expelled, he is, as a matter of fact, cut off from worshipping, or speaking, or publishing, or petitioning within our national domain: but such consequences are merely ncidental to his exclusion. TURNER is chine. First Amendment of our Constitution freedom of worship, of speech and of the press is secured; nor can he become such by an attempt forbidden by law. As an alien, he cannot claim the rights guaranteed by our Federal organic law to cit-

izens. Chief Justice FULLER had something to say on the question of expediency or ethics as contradistinguished from constitutional law. TURNER's counsel had argued that though the constitutionality of the new Immigration statute should be admitted, that law was unreasonably applied to TURNER because he was not an active, much less a dangerous, but merely a theoretical Anarchist. The Court pointed out that TURNER not only regarded the absence of all government as a politiideal by advocating a "universal strike"; by discourses on what he called "the legal murder of 1887, "referring, of course, to the Spies case, and by inflammatory

of the assistance of Mr. McCarren. It ment of the United States Supreme s well known, also, that Mr. MURPHY is Court, the inference was justifiable that that his speeches were incitements to that end.

It is settled, then, that hereafter no alien Anarchists will be suffered to land upon our shores; or that if, through official inadvertence, they effect a landing, they will, when discovered, be forthwith subjected to the penalties prescribed in the new Immigration law. The only asylum which is left to the avowed enemies of order is Great Britain; and there have been recent indications that they may lose this also.

A Voice From the Canadian North west.

In the press of Canada which represents the views of the Liberal party prominence is given to a letter originally written to a Conservative paper which declined its publication. The writer, Mr. J. H. HASLAM, is a man of prominence in the Canadian Northwest, and his views are representative of those of many of his neighbors. The letter is regarded by the Liberal element as a flat condemnation of the Conservative policy of increased protection for Canada.

The point in this letter which presents the greatest interest for American readers is in the following extract:

" I believe that nothing would so promote th settlement of the Canadian Northwest as free trade with the United States, but as a Canadian I know that this policy is impossible; and the tariff may have to be slightly modified in some cases to allow the continuance of our manufactures in their present state of prosperity; but to attempt a wholesale increase in duties to keep out American goods would, in my mind, be suicidal from the standpoint of the Northwest, although it might temporarily work benefit to eastern manufacturers."

The realization of Canadian hopes and aspirations for a great future for their country is chiefly in the develophas grown and is growing, though very slowly. With about four-fifths of Canada's entire population resident in the provinces eastward of Manitoba, the increase in those provinces has been about 15 per cent. in twenty-five years. During the same period the western provinces and territories show a fivefold increase, and it is to them that the present influx of immigrants is turning for life in the new land.

Canada's most important interest centres in that vast area and its occupation. Whatever tends to restrict the development of that area strikes a blow at Canadian welfare. The new settlers, now coming in numbers which delight the Canadian heart, need farm implements, household furniture and utensils. If protected Canadian manufacturers can supply those needs at reasonable prices so much the better for Canada. But that vast Northwest must compete in the markets of the world with the products of our Western farms. If the Canadian's implements are more costly and his living expenses higher than those across the line he cannot compete, inducement for settlers vanishes and Canadian development ends.

To promote the settlement and the prosperity of the Northwest is to give life and health to the Dominion. restrict it or to hamper it is little short of national suicide. Before making any change in her present policy and system Canada must study this issue in all its minutest detail. Canada is now in a position where a serious error in her policy may almost spell ruin for a generation.

Heavenly Harmony.

He must be a bad man, fit for treasons stratagems and boils, who is not refreshed, strengthened and made better by the Republican praise meeting, the undisturbed sound of pure concent, now heard all around.

In New York, all the organs play BENNY BOODLE'S Come to Town and Hail to the Graft!"

In the Indiana Gubernatorial Stakes the Hon. CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS'S entry, the Hon. J. FRANK HANLY, has beaten the Hon. BERTIE BEVERIDGE'S entry, the Hon. WILLIAM LAWRENCE PENFIELD. The bands play "Over the Wabash to CHARLIE."

In Ohio, the Hon. MYRON T. HERRICK. the Hon. GEORGE BOSS Cox and the Hon. CHARLES DICK dance deliriously around the Hon. JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER, while wind and wood and brass innumerable utter the sweet entreaty, "Do You Love Me, JOBY, Darling?"

In Illinois, Yates men, Louden men, Hamlin men, for many days have been giving one another black eyes in the most cordial, informal, delightful, delighted way. Music by the band:

"The King of the Cannibal Islands, He was the boy was chummy, O: He ate you up and put you down,

And tucked you in his tummy, O! In Wisconsin, to-day, Governor La FOLLETTE, the man that eats the railroads, is expected to eat alive P. M. G. PAYNE, Senator SPOONER, Congressman JOE BARCOCK of Necedah and divers other pieces of the ancient Badger manot one of the persons to whom by the them in himself, fuse and transfuse them. Broiled live politician is this excellent man's favorite diet. Blow, musicians. and crack your cheeks! "O. BOB LA FOLLETTE Has Come Out of the West." And from the White House comes a loud, large voice:

"Cheer, boys, cheer, and don't be affrighted; Strengthen the sagging and comfort the sore For the Field of the Rose, it shall never be blighted Nothing shall stop me from being delighted. So trust in and stick to your own THEODORE."

The Advance of the Sea.

Now as the spring has visited us, even with reluctance, the freaks of the sea become more and more apparent. The tide is coming in further and further every year. It advances slowly, but it advances. Sandy Hook is already an island. The sea has separated it from the mainland, and the gap is growing. Thirty-odd years ago the southern, or south-eastern, shore of Staten Island for a considerable length was washed appeals addressed to mass meetings at | by a curious inlet called Bass Creek. It which the cases hat mentioned was dis- ran about northeast from the Great

State Convention last month because JOHN MOST. In the unanimous judg- of that creek is swept away, and the inner bank, known as the "Bogs" or "Sod Banks" is retreating before the on-TURNER contemplated the ultimate reali- slaught of the surf. Five years ago zation of his ideal by the use of force, and | Crook's Point, better known as "Astin's Point" was the extreme end of the beach which is broken off by the Kills. At the present time the sea at high tide comes over the Sod Banks and turns Astin's Point into an island. The water rushes in and out through that break, and the question which gives some anxiety to the oystermen and the anglers is, will that opening diminish or increase the depth of water in the Great Kills?

The beautiful cedar groves that bordered the shore from Astin's Point to the South Beach have all disappeared. Only a few isolated and sad looking cedars remain waiting for their turn to be washed down and out. At New Dorp the sea is now an eighth of a mile further inland at high water than it was thirtyodd years ago. The men of science and the historians of Aquahonga tell us that long ago-how long they do not say-the sea came in as far as the Richmond road, or rather the land where the road runs; and they insist that it is coming back again to its old roost.

Well, maybe, but there is no immediate cause for alarm. The sea moves slowly, and generations must pass before it begins to swallow up valuable property.

Of course it will be said that it is an easy matter to wall out the waves. So it is, sometimes; but when we have to deal with "old ocean," the problem becomes difficult. If the old fellow makes up his mind to come in, no amount of sticks and stones which any Government would be willing to put in his way, and pay for, can keep him out. Probably the wisest course will be to let him roll.

A report that the Russian prisoners taken by the Japanese are Poles from Warsaw recalls experiences with the Polish troops in the Russian army during the Russo-Turkish war of 1877. Soon after ment of the Northwest. Eastern Canada | the passage of the Danube, desertions became so numerous from the Polish regiments that it began to look as if they were preconcerted, there being a number of Poles in the Turkish Army, some on the staff: but they were soon stopped. scouting corps of the Turkish army to which the Polish deserters gave themselves up was composed of Circassians, who invariably murdered them and brought in their heads and rifles as evidence of having killed an enemy. Eventually this became known in the Russian army, with the result that the Poles became as anti-Turkish as the Russians themselves. Inasmuch as it may be assumed that in the present war the Japanese will treat humanely all Russian prisoners, the experience of the Turkish war is not likely to be repeated, and fortunately for the Japanese, since the loyalty of all the soldiers wearing the Czar's uniform cannot be assumed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can you let us know the law enforcing the proper authority over

street car lines, to examine their cars as to running gear generally, to look after the flat wheels, the dragging fenders, or the motor that makes un-necessary noise in operating? In other cities disabled cars are looked after like sick borses. They are taken off at once and mended. Whatever the reason, the car doctor should know and cure. These ounds should not keep people awake all night.

Some years ago there were few fine apartments on Central Park West. To-day the street is lined with fine houses, homes for families. Many firs class physicians have recommended this location because of the good air, high and dry, pienty of sun, and the wide street facing this beautiful park. On the Fifth avenue side no street cars are allowed There is no reason why they should be allowed on this side The tracks are laid to one side of the street-nearest the park. One must endanger life hours, going both ways at once—automobiles, wagons and carriages—before you get to the car-The sounds are very confusing in the day, but at night these cars bump along like old worn out steam engines; you hear them from long distances, and at midnight, when the sound is most hideous

sleep is impossible.

It hardly seems reasonable to expect people to move into side streets, to give up these homes because of noisy street cars. There should be some remedy. Automobiles do not annoy one, nor the heavy trucking. The milk wagons, the beer wagons, are as nothing compared with the noisy umping street cars.

We have appealed to the officials. Also the Board of Health months ago with no result. Is there not ne responsible person to be held accountable? NEW YORE, May 16. CENTRAL PARE WEST.

Prosperity of California Jows.

From the Menorah.
In the great towns of California the Jews lead. Much of the wealth of San Francisco is owned by Jews, and the names of the race may be seen on every important thoroughfare in that city. The choice esidence district of Los Angeles is almost entirely have their beautiful synagogue, well supporte and attended by the principal Hebrew families Looking at the names on one principal thorough-fare it would seem as if the entire street were con-

trolled by the chosen people.

The Hebrew controls the new American ostrich feather industry, one of the bonanzas of California The California wine business is almost entirely in he hands of Jews. The principal meat packing houses are under the control of Hebrews. Th petroleum in Southern California last year amounte a \$12.500,000; many of the leading oil brokers are Jews who have reaped a rich harvest in the last few years in this fortunate speculation. The largest wholesale saddlery, grocery and

obacco firms of Los Angeles are owned by Jews as they are also in San Francisco; they come hop trade, the tobacco trade, the clothing and very much of the wholesale drug trade. ollars capital reposes in the banks of Los Angeles and the largest and most influential of these banks are controlled by Hebrews.

Death and Number Thirteen. From the Providence Journal. Pawtucket has four undertaking establishments

each of which is No. 13 upon its street. One of th "funeral pariers" is conducted by a man name Berry, which, if not spelled the same way, sound exactly like "bury." In one of these establish ments a young man by the name of Coffin secure position some years ago. His first work was connection with thirteen victims of a sleighing If he does, 'tis but to incorporate party run into by a train while crossing the rall himself, fuse and transfuse them. If the does, 'tis but to incorporate party run into by a train while crossing the rall road track near the city. And yet there are some people, otherwise of sound sense, who say there is othing fatal in the number thirteen

From the New Orleans Times Democrat. Roll 'em as hahd as you is able Don' be skeert ef dey make er soun Dar ain't no cops er hangin' 'roun'!

> "Come you sebben. An' Ah'ze eben! Show dem niggers How you figgers! Read 'em! Read 'em!'

"Tar ain't no 'nachul' on dem bones An' you'se up erginst it, Mistah Jones! It's a long, hard road dat yer got ter go Ter rake in de coin, fo' yo' 'pint's' er fo'!'

> "Come, you fo',
> 'Little Joe!' Buy mah baby New dress, maybel Sebben, Ah say, Keep erway! Ah'il clean de Jint, Ef Ah make mah 'pint!

Who brung dem bones in heah, I'd like to know! Dere's sometin 'spicious bout dem dice of sho!"

defeated by DAVID BENNETT HILL in the cussed by himself in conjunction with Kills to New Dorp. Now the outer bank LABOR FOR THE PANAMA CANAL Difficulties in the Way of Getting Laborers to Dig the Canal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The action of the Government of Jamaica in placing a tax upon the emigration of laborers from that island, to which Mr. Walter J. Ballard calls attention in your paper of the 16th, suggests a serious problem. Who will do the actual digging of the Panama Canal Where will an adequate supply of suitable

Jamaica supplied the great bulk of the labor for the operations of the French Canal company, and the exodus of many thousands of the men for that purpose was a very doubtful blessing to Jamaica. Some of them saved their money, returned to the island with it, bought small homesteads, and set up in life as peasant proprietors. Others, far more numerous, came back with acquired habits of dissipation and spent their money much in the way that Jack is supposed to do when I gets into port after a long voyage. tendency has been enshrined in one of the most popular "shay-shay" songs of the West

Me yacca boom Ot

After their money was spent, most of these men drifted into the criminal classes and be-

came a curse to the island. Thousands of sturdy negroes never returned to Jamaica at all. They died of malaria, dysentery, pernicious fever, smallpox and other diseases in the overcrowded, unsani-tary camps along the canal route. Others drifted into the town life of Colon, Panama, Port Limon, and Bocas del Toro, where they now form the dregs of the population and worry the British Consuls into early graves. Many fought in the recent Colombian rev lution. Gen. Herrera's Liberal army, which put up such a good fight on the Isthm several years, was mainly composed of Jamaica negroes who had gone over to Panams to dig the Canal, but preferred the fun of fighting and looting. These men became adventurers and never returned to Jamaica. There are now many children throughout the island who subsist on public or private charity because their men stay on the Isthmus.

It will be seen that the past emigration has not been to the general advantage of Jamaica. even apart from the consideration that Ja-maica is an underpopulated island whose industries constantly suffer from scarcity East Indian coolies have to imported by thousands from Calcutta to make up the deficiency on some of the plan

The new law passed in Jamaica to restrict emigration was the direct result, however, not of the Panama business, but of the grave scandals which attended the employment of thousands of Jamaican contract laborers on the construction of the new railroad from Guayaquil to Quito, in Ecuador, by an American contractor. The laborers were reduced practically to a state of slavery and made to work under armed guards, like convicts. When the facts became nown, there was keen public indignation t roughout the West Indies. The Government of Jamaica stopped the emigration, and its example was followed by the Governments of Hayti, Santo Domingo,

All the West Indian Governments just now are very sore on this subject of labor emigra-tion, and probably stringent legislation, designed to prevent it, will be enacted in most of the islands before the appeal for laborers for the Canal is made.

Mr. Ballard thinks this is very un-American, but there is no particular reason why British colonies should be American. Why should the Jamaican Government allow its local labor supply to be depleted by the emigration of thousands of men to Panama, where in the past they have died off like flies, or returned, if they returned at all, depraved criminals? Jamaica has as good a right to keep the Jamaicans in, if she deems it to be to her interest to do so, as America has to keep the Chinese out.

But if the canal diggers do not come from Jamaica, in particular, and the British West Indies, in general, where are they to come from? Not from Cuba. The Cubans are so hopelessly unfitted for such work that Jamaican laborers had to be imported into (uba to build the new railroad across the island. Porto Ricans are equally unfit, and it is very doubtful whether either Cubans or Porto Ricans could be induced to go in any large

Chinese coolies? The one experiment of importing Chinese coolies into the Isthmus in the time of De Lesseps was such a ghastly disaster that it is ne: r likely to be repeated. Some died at sea, but 800 reached Panama. Thirty-two of them were struck down with disease the day after landing, and in less than week eighty more had been buried alongside them. In a few weeks there was hardly one of the 800 who was not sick and unfit for labor. Many, reduced to despair, committed suicide with Oriental resignation. In a couple of months there were less than two hundred left alive. This miserable remnant,

labor, had to be sent to Jamaica. White labor? It has been abundantly proved that white men cannot perform hard manual labor on the Isthmus. When the Panama Railroad was being built, a shipment f Irish laborers was obtained from Cork not a single good day's labor was obtained from any one of them. The mortality was so great that the survivors had to be hurriedly sent to New York, where most of them died. The native laborers are practically useless and so are those of surrounding Latin-Ameri

can countries. I do not mean to say that it will be impossi digging of the canal, but it will certainly be task of immense difficulty, and will prob ably cost far more than Uncle Sam expects to pay. The labor problem is likely to delse the work seriously. WILLIAM THORP. the work seriously NEW YORK, May 17.

New Methods in Public Schools Criticised. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Ever since the public school system was established it has had pitter enemies. Originally its opponents were sole taxpayers who could not and would not under-stand why they should "pay for the education of

other people's children."

These opponents have been replaced by a "clerical" class who declare the public school children are rude, unmannerly and have absolutely no et for their elders, as they are not given any

These calumnies not having the effect desired, of causing parents to send their children to parochia schools (Catholic and Episcopal), they have been succeeded by the introduction of manual exercises, nature studies, sewing for boys, basket-making for girls—anything and everything to fritter away the pupil's time, so that the exasperated parent seeing his child making no progress in the fundamental subjects that he must know to enable hi from school and sends him to a sectarian school.

one family and three in another. In both cases the father went to the principal of the school and protested against teaching his children sewing and basket-making during school hours.

When these parents protested against their boys becoming proficient basket weavers, microsc pists, &c., they were answered very smoothly and suavely. In other words, they were told "If you

I know of two cases of this kind-two children to

don't like it, what are you going to do about it? "Go see Maxwell!" At this rate, by the time we realize the effects of this "scientific education" upon our children they will be "slasys." What a term of ridicule that wa to a grammar school boy! It meant fight every

When progressive Japan has instituted ou system of education; when France is trying to do likewise, and England sends commissions to study our educational system, is there no public spirite our educational system, is there no public spirited legislator (who is not afraid of that religious under-current which all politicians dread) to introduce a bill specifying distinctly and specifically what studies should be taught in public schools, and which, in case of part-time classes, must receive

the preference? A PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADUATE. P. S. Pennsylvania still retains her old system f giving the three R's the right of way over all NEW YORK, May 14.

The Peisoned Cup. Socrates had drained the hemlock. "I thought the new cook made it, so I didn't Strange to say, history has deemed the motive

RUSSIANS AND JAPANESE. The Difference Between Their Intellectua

Levels. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The comprehensive letter of "West Point" on "Japan's Chances" in to-day's Sun omitted one point which might well have been inluded, for it is the basis on which rests the superiority which the Japanese have so far lisplayed over the Russians. I mean the

question of education.

If I remember rightly, Mr. W. J. Bryan, in speaking of his visit to Russia last year, said that at his interview with the Emperor the latter gave the number of Russians able to read and write as 63 per cent. As a mere fact in statistics this was interesting; but in reality it meant very little. The bare fact of being able to read and write amount; to nothing where one is allowed to practise neither, as is the case in Russia. Education on that system is very much like giving a person a tonic to provoke an appetite and then forbidding him to eat.
One fact which "West Point" mentions in

comparing Russia with Japan is that Japan imploys more officials in the post office than Russia and transmits more mail matter. The reason is obvious. In Russia the post office is a department of the Third Section whose business it is to know what every sub ect of the Czar is thinking-sometimes wha e is not thinking. Correspondence, therefore, in Russia is rare compared with Japan and other countries, because people have to conceal their thoughts. It is the same thing by the censorship, just as letter writing i restricted by the post office espionage. So far, therefore, as the value of the ability to read in concerned, it is of little use to the average Russian, be he of what nationality e may, for the heavy hand of the censor spreads over all.

At first sight it might seem that in this case it would be better for the Russian people o remain illiterate. From the point of view of the Tchinorniki, the bureaucrat officials certainly would be were Russia cut off from contact with the rest of the world. But not as now, when they themselves overstep the frontier and throw their ignorant, if brave, force against a force both brave and intelligently educated. The result has been somewhat similar to that when the feudal erfs of France went down before the fre reoman of England at Creev and Agincourt The spirit of the Japanese and the Russian armies is that of the relative intellectual levels of the masses of the two peoples.

On the whole, the contact on the battle-field will be good for the Russians, the more so if they are defeated. It will set them thinking, and if 63 per cent. of the Russis people get to think one way they will thank heir Japanese teachers, and the day of office espionage and the press censor in Russia will soon be over. When the time comes that the Czar has to make his choice between nis people and their oppressors the end o the present regime will have come. NEW YORK, May 17.

Limitations of West Point.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a nilitary school nothing the world over excel the West Point Academy. But however great, or broad, or inspiring it may be, it can never be anything but a developer, a moulder of genius. Grant, Sherman, Sheri dan, Lee, Jackson, were great, not because of West Point, but because they were born

Gen. Grant, in his "Memoirs," says of his West Point days:

"I felt as though I had been at West Point always, and that if I stayed to graduation, I would have to remain always. I did not take hold of my studies with avidity; in fact, I rarely ever read over a lesson the second time during my entire cadetship. I could not sit in my room doing nothing. There is a fine library connected with the Academy from which cadets can get books to read in their quarters. I devoted more time to these than to books relating to the course of studies; much of the time, I am sorry to say, was devoted o novels-Bulwer, Cooper, Marryat, Scott, Irving Lever and many others I have forgotten. If the class had been the other end foremost, I should have been near the head."

It is easy, knowing Grant, accurately to years. But he had the genius for soldiering but in spite of it. And so with the other

Major Charles E. Woodruff, then on duty (1901) at Fort Riley, Kan., says in an able and original paper, "that it ought to be rea-West Pointers should become noted or successful in life. The fact is, the very reverse occurs, for it seems as though the best way to extinguish a man is to send him to West Point." He goes on to say that the West Pointer lacks aggressive initiative; that scholarship is too often taken for ability, and reaches the conclusion "that the young man who graduates from West Point is a nervous wreck and that he goes to his duties as a Second Lieutenant in a state of collapse, worn out by hard work, ceaseless drills and pestered by the exactions of his military instructions, too often stunted into a uniformed mimic bearing a military title."

Scores of illustrations might be named to prove that a West Point education does not necessarily imply that its possessors are brilliant men or capable men, or moral men, or honorable men. Far from it. We must go back to first principles—to the man himself. Grapes do not grow on thistles.

The Academy education is a good foundation on which to build by study, practical work, application, life and travel, so that in the process of the years a West Point graduate should excel his brother officer who has not had his technical education. But unless this systematic course of study is pursued, and followed up, with its consequent development, in no way has he the advantage. After the iron discipline of West Point comes the inevitable reaction in the easier and freer atmosphere of post life. This is "the drifting time," when resolutions to take up studies are in order, but also postponements to a more convenient or less merry season, and time flows along and the West Pointers should become noted or sucessful in life. The fact is, the very reverse

post life. This is "the drifting time," when resolutions to take up studies are in order, but also postponements to a more convenient or less merry season and time flows along and the most of them continue "Graduate" glories because the General Staff is composed exclusively of West Pointers. If non-graduates have sufficient capacity to rise from the ranks and command the army—as Young and Chaffee, for instance—why are they not sufficiently able and scholarly and competent to serve on the General Staff? Perhaps if some of them had been detailed there would not now be so much in evidence the mortifying vacillation which is keeping line officers on pins and needles trying on to find out "where they are at." Take recent performances of this all West Point General Staff: They ordered "uniforms shall be with white trimmings, then with blue trimmings, then with white: caps with oak leaf on visor, then without leaf; then they did away with the cap altogether; trousers with foot strap; then without; box spurs, then no box spurs; issue "olive drab uniforms;" then don't issue; then do issue; Fourteenth Cavalry go to Philippines, then don't go, then do go. So it goes, entailing extra expense, worry, and work. Of course this vacillation is only about the less important things and is only anonying and disturbing and expensive in dollars; on such matters as a Yalu problem there would be unanimity and decision. Let's hope so, anyhow.

Pawtucket, May 13. PAWTUCKET, May 13.

Forbidden Fruit.

From Spare Moments A request was once made to the authorities one of the colleges at Cambridge that room might be found on the spacious lawns of their garden for the lady students of Girton College to play lawn

result of the admission to these students of the fairer sex among the undergraduates, the master replied that it was ordered in the statutes of the college that the gardens must be devoted to the urposes of floriculture, and must not be used for

Just Lukewarm.

From the Atlanta Constitution.
"I don't see why some er dese cullud folks is a raid of hell fire," said Brother Dickey. "No. suh; kaze, takin' inter consideration de kine er Gospel dey preachin' nowadays, hell will see be hot enough ter put 'em ter sleep!"

The Wind's Way. A sage observed once on a time With an air of one who knows,

That a fluttering straw in the idle breeze Shows the course of the wind that blows. But if that straw should chance to fly

Around the Flattron's way. The philosopher's saw would be all awry; It would need a bale of hav The wind can blow, while the pranks it plays

To study the styles in hose.

eas the use of Roentgen rays

23 CHILDREN IN 18 YEARS. In an Okiahoma Deputy Sheriff's Family Are 15 Boys and 8 Girls.

Guthrie, O. T., correspondence of the Kansus City Journal. Should a society for the prevention of race suicide be formed in Oklahoma, Deputy Sheriff Frank Carter of Lawton would likely be chosen its first president. Although married but eighteen years, Mr. Carter and his wife are the parents of twenty-three children, all living. There are fifteen boys and eight girls in this remarkable family, and it is said that President Roosevelt has written a personal letter to Mr. Carter in which he wished the Oklahoman success in raising his children. Fourteen of the children are

At one time, it is related, seventeen of the children were sick with the measles, and in order to supply them with water, during the height of the fever, Mr. Carter attached a hose to a faucet, and in that way the children could pass it from one to the other without disturbing their parents, During their whooping cough period life was somewhat trying for the sheriff, and his wife and he declare that when ten or twelve children are all whooping, with an apparent effort to see which can whoop the loudest and longest, sleep is next to an im-possibility. This siege lasted for four months and it was the only time that Mr. Carter found his large family an inconvenience. He declares that with the exception of the whooping cough period it is as easy to raise twenty-three children as only two or three.

The family resides in a house of but five rooms, and because of numbers especial arrangements had to be made. In one room is a monster bed into which all the boys pile at night, lying crossways. The same arrangements obtain in another room where the girls sleep, although there is a little more room to turn over. It was impossible to find a table which would fit in the house and at the same time seat all the children, but there is no "second table." They draw lots each week as to which ones will have seats at the table, and the rest stand up or sit out on the porch. The clothing bill is somewhat large, but some of the boys are now getting old enough to work a little for themselves, and this is a great assistance. Mrs. Carter, who was Miss Lizzie Shaw is only 39 years of age and her husband is but 41 years old. Both were born and raised in LaGrange, Tex., where they were married. The couple moved to Oklahoma in October. at the opening of the Territory, and settled at Lawton, where they have lived

EFFECT OF SLEEPING OUTDOORS. Result of an Experiment Made by a Hartford Couple.

From the Hartford Courant. Mr. and Mrs. Neil Stalker, who live near the Charter Oak Park entrance, sleep out of doors. Some time ago Mrs. Stalker was very low with pervous prostration, and she lost weight until she was reduced to 120 pounds. She went to a resort for invalids where the principal treatment was sleeping outdoors. When she returned to this city, she continued the treatment at her home at Charter Oak Park, and now she weighs 160 pounds.

Mr. Stalker has never been sick, but he wanted to try the treatment too; and while he has not gained in weight he says he feels better than he ever did before and neither he nor his wife would sleep inside the house for anything. They have beds out on the veranda, which is enclosed with awnings to keep out the rain and the sun.

When the nights are clear, the awnings are drawn in and the fresh air has a clean sweep around the veranda. They sleep with the same amount of covering that one does inside in the winter with all the fires going.

When it is twenty degrees below zero Mrs. Stalker covers her face sometimes, but Mr. Stalker does not think he gets the full benefit of the weather if his face is covered. He says he sleeps like a top and he could not be induced to sleep inside a house again.

Who Was the First Victim of the Civil War

From the Philadelphia Record. Has the claim as to the first man killed in the ivil war ever been authoritatively settled? The Grand Army men of West Virginia recently held their twenty-second annual encampment in Graf-ton, and while there unveiled a monument erected in the national cemetery in honor of Bailey Brown, "the first soldier killed in the civil war." In conof Fairmont delivered an address. The monu-

ment bears this inscription:
"Dedicated by Reno Post No. 7, G. A. R., in mem ory of T. Bailey Brown of Company B, Second West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Capt. George R. Latham, commanding. The first Union soldier killed in the Civil War, at Fetterman, W. Va., May 22, 1861, by Daniel Knight, of Company A. Twenty fifth Virginia, C. S. A., Capt. John A. Robinson, commanding."

One man was killed in Fort Sumter on April 15 by the explosion of a gun when the evacuation salute was being fired. On April 19 two soldiers of the Sixth Massachusetts were killed by the mob which attacked that

egiment when passing through Baltimore. The Boast of the Japanese.

From the London Saturday Review.
SHANGHAI, March 16.—The Japanese, among whom I have dwelt observingly for a year and a day, have been admired, and complimented, and patted on the head, as "the child of the world's old until they have been quite spo men of affairs. They have been praised in the wrong place, and much as we should dislike to see Russian aggression go unchecked, some of us would not be too much overcome with grief to see them

panked on the right place. The misplaced praise is well illustrated by a remark made to me by a Japanese professor. "Your countrymen, especially the Americans (note, even in a professor, the involuntary tendency to lump foreigners together), are very kind and mean well, but they often offend our people by praising them for the qualities they no longer set store by. You talk of our artistic eye and lissome fingers, our antique treasures and delightful medieval survivals, whereas it is our modern accomplishments that our

People glory in the most."

Their idea is that their never doubted superiority o the foreigner is corroborated by their manifest ability to beat him at his own game. Have they not achieved in a decade what Europe attained only by centuries of upward striving?

Broke Down Four Beds in One Night. From the Louisville Courier-Journal. K. D. Urquhart of Lynchburg, Va., has destroyed

is many beds as Samson did Philistines. H 6 feet 6 inches tall and weighs between 350 and 400 pounds. When asked what he did for sleeping arrangements, Mr. Urquhart said last night: "I broke down four beds in one night over in North Carolina several years ago. As a rule, though I do not have much trouble. I never have any at all when I stop at good hotels, but on the night when I broke down four beds I was stopping at the hotel of a man who wanted to realize about 500 per cent, on his investment. He had four beds one room, and he assigned me to that room There were not many persons at the hotel that night, or I possibly would not have broken down all the beds. If he had had the opportunity he would have given me a roommate. But he didn't. I went up, and about thirty minutes after I got in bed all the slats fell from beneath me, and I got up and crawled into bed No. 2. It lasted a little longer than the first one, but at last it went the same way. and the two others were gone before i o'clock in the morning. I always have trouble at cheap hotels," ed with a sign, as he measured his tisanic proportions with his eye.

Red Ink and Perfumery as Intoxicants.

From the Washington Post, "Down in the Indian Territory last week I came cross a new phase of the tipping habit," said M. B. Arthur of Cincinnati. It is against the law of the Territory to sell and

intoxicants; and the expedients that are resorted are startling to a man who has been used to free traffic in rum. A druggist at one of the best fewes in the Territory told me that his sale of perfumery and red ink has been immense, and thas a great part of these liquids were taken as people ordinati use beer or whiskey. I myself saw a half-breed toss off a glass half full of red ink and smack his

Other People Waiting on Jap Gunners

From the Milwaukee Sentinel. "We are waiting for the Japs to blow up Port Arthur, or at least bombard the place, before the summer's work will be mapped out," said T. J. Byrnes. "I am representing a fireworks companing Port Arthur is attacked the company will a once make it the feature of their shows this season which have been so successful the last few years. destruction of Pempell, which was shown a few Such a show would attract larger crowds than the